WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1868

Business Notice.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Samuel M. Hanklos, at Grenada, Miss. ; re-Wm. Moss, at Washington, Ark., vice H. P. Johnson RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Chistopher Graham, at Henderson, Min.; reapp Joseph Hepkins, at Marysville, Cal., vice C. Lindley,

Wm. Pelham, at Santa Fe, New Mexico; reappointed.

THE ABABIA'S MAILS.—THE SEARCH QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

We have transferred to our columns the debate in the British Parliament on the search question, which came off on the 18th ultimo, There are papers in this country still contending that Great Britain has not sucrendered the claim of visitation. We afford the reader an opportunity to examine the subject for himself. Meanwhile it is proper that we should say that in official circles no doubts are expressed in reference to the complete abandonment of all pretension to the claim set up by Lord Aberdeen in 1842. The government of England has continued up to the present time to exercise what they claimed as a mere police to determine the nationality of merchant ships. They claimed a right to enforce this species of maritime government over the high seas as appertaining exclusively to all nations alike, and with a sole view of detecting piracies. To render their police effective, visitation was claimed as a means to an end. In other words, visitation was asserted as an outbirth of a vigilant maritime police. We took the ground that we had an absolute right to the uninterrupted use of the unappropriated parts of the sea for our navigation; and the President cent to the West Indies such an increase of our squadron as, under his instructions, would enable our naval force to exact immunity for our merchant vessels. It was thus that the issue came to be practical, rendering it necessary that the British government, in the face of an impending collision of hostile fleets. should either disavow their pretensions, or enforce them at the cost of war. We can hardly comprehend the debate in Parliament without bearing in mind these simple facts. That debate, in other words, did not arise upon mere abstract diplomatic notes ; it grew out of the position-perhaps we may say the hostile position-of the naval forces of the two governments. In this view we should regard the liscussions in Parliament, and thus be all the better able to understand what is meant by adopting, on the part of the Derby ministry, the legal opinions of Lord Stowell and of the present Attorney and So-

In point of fact Lord Napier does not disguise the conclusion that his government has utterly abandoned its pretensions, facetiously claiming that the Parl of Malmesbury is only giving effect to the judgment of the highest legal minds in the kingdom, and that, in point of fact, nothing has been conceded to this government. In other words, that the present London cabinet have acted on British authority, which turns out to be precisely what the United States have claimed as the law of nations.

licitor General on the subject of search and visita-

But we leave this interesting subject in the hands of the reader, confident at all events that we have gotten rid of it forever.

UTAH ADVICES.

Despatches to the government from the peace con missioners sent to Utah have been received, stating that they had arrived at Camp Scott, and were about to set immediately out for Salt Lake city.

From the tenor of these despatches, it seems to be diminish our military force in Utah to any material extent. The hegira of the Mormons is understood in the camp to be for the twofold object of removing the female portion of the community, and those is steady at 22 a 23 cents. who are restive under the despotism of the Mormon rulers, from the threatened contact with the army. The hegira proceeds upon the idea that the orders of the army authorize only a march to Salt Lake City, and do not extend to authorizing a pursuit of the retiring people beyond the present theatre of settle mente.

The opinion prevailing in the army seems to be that a mistake has been made in allowing the Mormons time to gather their crops, as it puts them in condition, if they choose, to make a more protracted resistance, or to stand out much longer from a formal submission to terms, than they otherwise would be able to do

It is understood that thorough preparations have been made to destroy Salt Lake city on the approach of the army, if it be thought advisable for the purposes of the Mormons. Opinions differ as to the destination of the Mormons-some thinking it to be Sonora others a fine district of country entirely surrounded

that country. Nothing is said concerning the withdrawal of our minister, Mr. Forsyth; and we learn that the despatches received at the State Department do not mention it. It is doubtless a mistake, Mr. Forsyth had demanded of the Mexican government passports for several Americans, to enable them to leave the country, and to this circumstance may be attributed the rumor that our minister had demanded passports for himself.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Exhumation of President Monroe's Remains. New Yors, July 2.—The remains of the late President Monroe were exhumed early this morning in the presence of the Virginia committee, Mr. Monroe, a nephew of the deceased, and others. The coffin, which was in an excellent state of preservation, was then taken to the church of the Ascension.

During the day the flags on the public buildings and shipping were displayed; minute guns were fired from 3, p. m., until sumset, and the bells were tolled during the same period.

same period.

The procession passed down Broadway at half-past four, the 8th regiment of National Grays and a company of the 71st regiment acting as an escort. The procession was a quarter of a mile long, and the sidewalks were densely crowded. The City Hall was reached at half-past five, where the remains are to Jay in state until tomorrow afternoon, when the 7th regiment will take charge and put them on board for Richmond.

Kansas Affairs, &c.

Sr. Louis, July 2.—A despatch from Leavenworth says that Gov. Denver deprecates the removal of the troops from Fort Scott, and had visited Laramie (?) to concert measures to have them replaced.

The notes of the American Bank of Baltimore are largely circulated here, and the reported insolvency of that bank is creating an excitement.

The Railroad Convention

BUFFALO, July 1.—The railroad convention adjourned nae die at nine o'clock last night, after passing the fol-owing resolution:

Resolved, That the New York and Erie road be request-Resolved, That the New York and Erie road be requested to advance on its passenger rates to the prices prior to the recent reduction, which rates shall remain unchanged till the 15th of July next, and that a committee of three be appointed by this convention to inquire into the difficulties between the Erie and central roads.

Mr. Moran, president of the Erie road, protested against the action of the convention, declaring that he would not be bound by it, and that the Erie road would endeavor to work for its own interest independent of the action of the convention.

endeavor to work for its own interest independent of the action of the convention.

Although the Lake Shore, Cleveland, and Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, and other roads were represented in the city, their delegates took no part in the proceedings of the convention, and, consequently, are not bound by its acts.

Albany, July 1.—Mrs. Dudley having espoused the cause of D. Gould, and written a letter requesting the majority of the trustees of the observatory to resign, the trustees reply, expressing their determination to adhere to their position, and declare that, in the honorable discharge of their duties under, the charter, they must insist on the removal of Dr. Gould. Meantime the scientific council have addressed letters to the trustees, calling for the charges against Dr. Gould. To thus the trustees reply, refusing to recognise the right of the council to usurp any such powers of authority.

The Telegraph Fleet.

Sr. Jons, (N. B.,) July 1—a. m.—The weather is beautiful and cool, wind west. No signs of the telegraph

The Telegraph Cable.

Sr. Jonn, (N. F.,)—10, p. m.—The telegraph lines are in excellent order to Bulls Arm Bay. The steamer Porcupine is cruising off the mouth of Trinity Bay awaiting the Niagara, which is now momentarily expected.

Lumber-Yard Burnt.

BUFFALO, July 2.—The lumber-yard of Van Vleck, Churchill, & Packer was destroyed by fire last night, consuming about 2,000,000 feet of pine boards. Loss \$30,000, with an insurance of \$18,000.

The Boston Custom-House.

Doston, July 1.—A report, said to be reliable, that eighteen revenue employees receive notice of discharge to-day, creates considerable excitement at the custom-house. No appointments will be made in place of those dropped, owing to the decreased appropriation for revenue purposes by the last Congress.

Fire in Charleston. Charleston, July 2.—A fire took place here last night, consuming the large brick warehouse of Hayne & Yeates, together with its contents, consisting of 1,800 bales of hay, and several hundred hogsheads of sugar and nolasses. The property was insured, and the fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Dersorr, July 2.—The propeller North America, engaged in the light-house service, has been destroyed by fire in Lake St. Clair. No lives were lost. Her value was estimated at \$20,000. She was owned in Cleveland.

Markets.

New York, July 2.—Cotton is very dull; sales yesterday and to-day of 1,100 bales. Flour is firm; sales of 12,000 bbls.; State \$3 75 a \$3 85; Ohio \$4 55 a \$4 65; Southern \$4 45a \$4 75. Wheat is dull; sales of 30,000 bush.; southern red \$1 08 a \$1 10; western white \$1 02 \$1 07; do. red \$1 00 a \$1 02. Corn is firm; sales of 12,000 bush.; mixed 70 a 76½c.; yellow 80 a 83c. Pork is buoyant; mess \$16 35 a \$16 50; prime \$13 35 a \$13 50. Lard is quiet at 10½ a 11c. Whiskey steady at 22½ a 23c. Sugar is firm; Porto Rico 6§ a 7½c.; Muscovado 6 a 7½c.; Coffee is steady at 10½ a 10½c. Spirits tarpentine steady at 43c. Rosin is buoyant at \$1 55 a \$1 65; sales of 9,500 bbls. Rice is heavy.

ALTRIONE, Only 2.—Four is dult out quiet.—Howard street and Ohio, \$4 37; fresh ground City Mills held at \$4 25. Wheat steady—good to prime reds, \$1 a \$1 05; fair to choice whites, \$1 08 a \$1 20. Corn is steady—white, 74 a 75 cents; yellow, 75 a 77 cents. Provisions are dull and nominal, with a downward tendency? Whiskey

THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

Mr. Lee, secretary of the Nicaragua Canal Company, publishes a reply to the Vanderbilt manifestoes of the New York Tribune and Times, in which he asserts that Vanderbilt's alleged grant of the route across the Isthmus amounts to nothing, and that the canal or Jo White grant is still valid. He admits that Vanderbilt has a charter to establish a land and steamboat communication across Nicaragua, but it is conditioned on the non-fulfilment of the Canal Company's contract, which has two years more to run.

This is a contingency which Mr. Lee says can never or cur, and, consequently, Commodore Vanderbilt's promise to re-open the route is for this reason, if for no other, good for nothing. The whole talk about the renewal of the Nicaragua Transit line is, at present, a game of shut-

tlecock among the speculators.

Vanderbilt, it would seem, cannot, and if he could will not, for the most solid reasons, (\$55,000 per month) reopen the line; and the rival or White concern does not seem to have the money to do it.

NEWS FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY. The Chickasaw and Choetaw Herald of the 4th and 1th of June, furnishes us with some items of news from

by desert, and difficult of approach for attack, to the southward of Salt Lake city.

The southward of Salt Lake city.

Mexico.—We publish this morning a letter addressed to the Mobile Register, from the city of dressed to the Mobile Register, from the city of the man killed. Brown had surrendered himself to the authorities and was making arrangements for his trial. For that purpose he visited the office of Henry McKinney, his counsel, when Mr. Johnson Pickens, also arrived. The latter lost all presence of mind, (so the paper states,) his counsel, when Mr. Johnson Pickens also arrived. The latter lost all prosence of mind, (so the paper states,) fired at Brown, and when he had fallen Pickens shot him four times and stabled him in fourteen places, using Rrown's pistol and knife to perpetrate the deed.

The heavy rains had caused an overflow in the Blue river, doing much damage to property on its banks. Daniel Harris, Holmes Colbert, J. Bynum, and Jonathan Nail were the largest sufferers.

A meeting was to be held at Tishomingo city on the

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Thursday night,) July 1, 1858.

One or two of our city journals will insist that the British government have not abandoned the right of search and visitation, and that Lord Malmesbury's despatch to Lord Napier, which has been communicated to our government, is merely a dodging of the question, not a definitive abandonment'of the obnoxious claim. Persons whose intellect is less keen than that of the writers of the above journals fail to see the deliberate peridy of her Majesty's infinisters, and think that the assurance of Lord Malmesbury that the British government "recognise as sound the principles of internstional law as laid down by Gen. Cass in his despatch of the 10th of April 10 Mr. Dallas, founded on the opinions of Lord Stowell and the Puke of Wellington," and Lord Malmesbury's speech in the House of Lords, wherein he stafes that he has admitted General Cass's interpretation of the law after that interpostation "had been approved and fortified by the law officers of the Crown, fully warrant the belief—indeed, exclude absolutely and entirely all possibility of doubt and suspicion—that Great Britain has formally and deliberately abandoned the right to search or visit American vessels in time of peace, for any purpose or under any pretext whatsoever. I believe that I have quoted correctly the passage in Lord Malmesbury's despatch to Lord Napier, and unless General Cass's statement fo Mr. Dallas as to the principles of international law which govern the question be defective and ambiguous—which no one seems to pretend—and unless the terms of the dieta of Lord Stowell and the Duke of Wellington admit of an interpretation exactly sontrary to that which they have universally received, I cannot conceive how it is possible to assert with honesty that the "concessions which the British government has made to General Cass" have been "encouraged which will be disappointed."

The fact is, however, that the entire community, with New York, (Thursday night,) July 1, 1858

spointed."
The fact is, however, that the entire community, with The fact is, however, that the entire community, with the exception of the two journals to which I alfode, are completely convinced that Great Bitjain has abandoned not only the practice, but the principle of the right of search and of visit; that she has done so with the frankness, promptness, and courage which belong to a great nation; and that she has no more intention of reasearting her expleded and impracticable claim than she has of reaspending the empty title of sovereign of France to that now borne by her monarchs, which she senselessly claimed down to the middle of the reign of George III. When Lord Malmesbury's despatch is printed, which it probably will when Congress meets, or perhaps sooner by order of the British Parliament, it will be seen that the British ministry has made the most complete and un-

probably will when Congress meets, or perhaps soomer by order of the British Parliament, it will be seen that the British ministry has made the most complete and unreserved abandonment of the offensive chim.

The increased armaments of France seem to continue to pre-occupy most seriously the governments of Europe; and although the Moniteer has officially and emphatically contradicted the statements of the London Times, the uncasiness is not allayed. The Moniteer says that the imperial government is only following out the budget for 1858; but, as that budget provided for an immense augmentation of the land and naval forces, and as that augmentation has been made to the full extent with the most marvellous rapidity and effort, the European governments, not unnaturally, ask what it all means. Nearly every State is arming, and fortifying, and watching "in the prevision of events that may soon arise;" little Belgium is spending 40,000,000 francs in fortifying Antwerp, and England is laying down a sub-marine telegraphic cable to the Channel islands, with the evident purpose of getting the "latest news." from Cherbourg.

The Montenegrin difficulty is the most visible "speck of war" now visible in the political horizon, since Bomba has surrendered. The Cagliari paid the indemnity to the British engineers, and released the Sardinian prisoners. Turkey is pouring troops into Albania close to the Montenegrin fronter: is received to assert and maintain

the British engineers, and released the Sardinian prisoners. Turkey is pouring troops into Albania close to the Montenegrin frontier; is resolved to assert and maintain her sovereign right over the rugged mountaineers; and seems determined to rely on the support of Austria to defend those rights even in the face of France, who says that she is exorbitant in her demands, and has a powerful naval squadron in the Adriatic.

Private and public advices from England represent trade and business of every kind as quite stagnant. The money market is as inactive as it is here, rates of discount extremely low, and the demand, except for the moment, to provide for revenue payments, exceedingly limited.

The Tribune, as you will observe is very angey with

limited.

The Tribune, as you will observe, is very angry with the Evening Post for comparing Haskin and Horace F. Clark to John Wheeler, on the ground that the last-named individual "cannot properly be taken as an illustration of the probabilities of human conduct," because he was "an egregious fool," and Messrs. Haskin and Ciark are "men of brains." The Tribune urges the "republicans of their respective districts to appreciate their boldness, firmness, and ability." This is the unkindest cut of all, because it is the most witheringly satirical commentary on Mr. Clark's eulogy on Haskin, wherein he states that Haskin, and by implication himself, have displayed such zeal and devotion to the principles of the democratic party and truth to their constituents as to merit the "constant admiration and enduring gratitude" of the democracy. If their desserts are so brilliant, how can the republicans be expected to "appreciate" them? If Clark be right—mind, the democrats are of a decidedly contrary opinion—the other Horace must be wrong; and rice reria. I believe, however, that the Tribune agrees with the Post, and will, ultimately, treat the two renegades as they have already announced their determination to treat Montgomery. Horace F. and John B. will find before long that honesty is the best polley, and that conscionious scruples like theirs are dangerous property. The conscientious scruples of Mr. Clark with regard to the Irissari treaty are now explained. From the earliest period of the session he was known to express deep solicitude about the The Tribune, as you will observe, is very angry with are now explained. From the earliest period of the ses-sion he was known to express deep solicitude about the passage of that treaty through the Senate. He has been heard to say that he feared he should be compelled to oppose it, because, although, it might be for the interest of his beau pere, he was compelled to regard it as iniquitous, and designed to benefit particular interests. The riddle is now solved. He evidently opposed the Kansas bill in order to curry favor with the republicans, so that it Jee White's party succeeded in getting the treaty ratified in Nicaragua, he might say to the Nicaragua contractors, "give ne and my beau pere your contract on our own terms, or we will get our republican friends to overthrow your treaty in the Senate, where a two-thirds vote is nevershy to like assessme." Is this the reason the

throw your treaty in the Senate, where a two-thirds vote is necessary to its passage." Is this the reason the Tribune considers him "a man of brains?"

The activity in the money market, of which I made mention in my last, still continues. The banks are, for the most part, busy paying dividends, and business men who have payments to make or notes maturing on Saturday or Monday, are making due provision therefor, as there or Monday, are making due provision therefor, as there are decided indications of a rush out of town to avoid the noise and fire-crackers of the 4th of July. Rates ef

the noise and fire-crackers of the 4th of July. Rates ef interest are quite stationary at my last quotations.

Foreign exchange has been very inactive to-day for Saturday's stemmer, and quotations are entirely unchanged. Drawers are perhaps a shade firmer.

The stock market was rather inanimate, except for a few speculative stocks; chiefty of western railroads, which have improved slightly. State stocks were firm. At the second board, prices were very firm, and the market closed with indications of strength, at the following rates: N. Y. Central, 82‡; Cleve, and Toledo, 32‡; Chic, and R. I, 73‡; Reading, 44; Mich. So., 21‡; Illinois Central, 78; and Galena and Chic., 86.—The above, you will perceive, is an important improvement on the recent prices of the stock of the western roads.

The railroad convention now in session at Buffale for the purpose of arranging a systematic course of action, and at which twenty-six lines are represented, have not yet made any progress towards the attainment of their object.

object.

The business in flour at the Corn Exchange was exceedingly limited at unchanged prices. Wheat was dull and lower. Corn was rather heavy, without any change in price. Pork was firm, but quiet. Beef was stendy. Cotwas dull at the following prices:

New Fork Classification.

Upland, Florida,

10% 10%

12% 12%

13 13 10% 12% 13% The cash transactions at the sub-treasury were as fo

The receipts include \$\$1,000 from customs. 0.415,063

INTELLIGENCE FROM MEXICO BY THE TENNES-

The Mobile Register discredits the reliability of the despatch received by telegraph, to the effect that our minister in Mexico had demanded and received his passports. It understands the despatch to signify "that Mr. Forsyth had demanded passports for the American citizens resident in Mexico, who had resolved to leave the country rather than submit to the ferced contribution. It can hardly be possible that Mr. Forsyth has demanded his own passports. That would be a measure contrary to usage, if not unwarranted by the duty or authority of a minister. The practice and the rule are, that a minister shall await the instructions of his government before demanding his passports. It is competent and customary for him, in such cases as in his opinion require extreme action on his part, to suspend official intercourse with the government to which he is accredited until he can receive the orders of his own government in the premises. We think it highly probable, judging by an intimation to that effect in the subjoined letter which we received by the mail just arrived, that this measure has been taken by Mr. Forsyth. It will be perceived that our correspondence is to the latest date that could be received from the city of Mexico, except by the telegraph. The express which brought the correspondence for the Tennessee, which left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 21st, had to leave the capital on the 19th, nearly two days being required always for the express between the points." The Mobile Register discredits the reliability of the

The Extraordinary has advices from fan Luis to the 10th inst. The forces of Zuazua were still before the place, and Osollo, the commander of the Zuloaga army inside, was ill. The forces of the liberals were also near Gundalajara, and, Blancarte and Cassanova having gone out to meet them, a battle was expected. The liberals of Vera Cruz had despatched a force against Alvarado.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 19, 1858

City or Mexico, June 19, 1858.

There is very great excitement here in consequence of the armed enforcement on several foreign houses, among which are some American ones, of the "war contribution" recently decreed by the government, in defiance of solemn treaty stipulations, and against which Mr. Forsyth has protested, as you have doubtless heard, in the most energetic terms. Foreigners who refuse to pay this iniquitous tax are charged with contumacy by the government, and threatened with banishment. Indeed, an American merchant has already been furnished with a passport, ordering him to leave the republic (!) within three days. As this refusal to pay is in strict accordance with the advice publicly given by the American minister to his countrymen, this last arbitrary measure is clearly and offensively directed at him, and has prompted a very curt note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. A suspension of all official intercourse with the Mexican government will probably be the grave consequences, though the government fully expected that Mr. F. would indignantly demand his passports, which is exactly what they wanted, being desirous of getting rid of the ablest and most uncompromising diplomatic officer by whom it has ever been forced to do unwilling justice, at any price whatever. Such an irresponsible government fears not even the wrath of Uncle Sam, knowing that its own existence will hardly last a month.

Never was American influence or the prestige of the American name as great here as now. The course of Mr. F. has won the admiration of his countrymen and all the foreigners throughout the republic. The French minister, Marquis de Gabriao, who sided with the government, is universally anathematized by the French and others under his diplomatic protection, while Englishmen say that Mr. Otway might have followed with more graceful alacrity in the footsteps of his colleague of the United States. Meantime, bands of soldiers are visiting the counting rooms of merchants and emburgoing their goods. At San Louis Potosi, respectable Englishmen have been compelled to march in the ranks of common soldiers for refusing to pay a new "contribution."

The baleful fires of civil war continue to burn all over the country, and thinking men gravely sak each other

The baleful fires of civil war continue to burn all over the country, and thinking men gravely sak each other where this collossal saturnalia is to end.

In view of the unprecedented condition of the country at large, and of the government here, which is money-less, and must sell territory to the United States or fall soon, I cannot help thinking that Mexican nationality is approaching its end, and that there is a strong probability that the mission of Mr. Forsyth will be the last mission from the United States here. The most intelligent Mexicans and the mass of the foreigners, except, perhaps, the Spaniards, are warmly in favor of the extension hither of the power of that country. The English eagerly desire it Spaniards, are warmly in favor of the extension hither of the power of that country. The English eagerly desire it as the only method of securing their enormous claims so long unpaid. The threes are quick and violent, and I am anxious to be in at the death of the sick man. The witnessing of this national demise would afford much curious and valuable instruction, and offer such opportu-

by the most fortunate in this life.

We are anxious for further news about the outrages on American vessels in the gulf by British cruisers, and the rabid Mexicans are rubbing their hands at the prespect of a war between the 'United States and Great Britain, not reflecting that nine out of every ten thinking men in each country believe that a war would be the greatest calamity. country believe that a war would be the greatest calamit hat ever befel the human race.

THE CALHOUN MONUMENT.

The corner-stone of the monument to John C. Calhonn, at Charleston, South Carolina, was laid on the 28th ult. The day was ushered in by the roar of cannon from Fort Moultrie. At the hour designated, the civil authorities, the governor and suite, the major general and suite, the different military corps, the fire companies, with a remnant of the Palmettoes, Masons, Odd-Fellows, &c., preceded by the ladies of the Calhoun Monument Association, in carriages, assembled at the place of meeting, and, taking up the line of march, proceeded up Meeting street to the Citadal Saves, the site of the included memorate. to the Citadel Square, the site of the intended monument.

Arriving there, the Masonic brethren, the Grand Master, accompanied by his subordinates, passed through a triumphal arch, and proceeded to the performance of the solemn ceremony. After the delivery of an impressive prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bachman, and the singing of an appropriate ode, the corner stone was placed, which is a free-stone block, two feet eight inches long by one foot eight inches wide, and one foot two inches deep, under which was deposited coins and newspapers, and on which was inscribed the following:

THE CORNER STONE CALHOUN MONUMENT.

The Grand Chaplain of the Masons, the Rev. Mr. Hemmingway, closed this part of the ceremony by a brief prayer, and the Grand Master, Henry Buist, delivered a brief address.

The orator of the day, Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt, ther The crater of the day, Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt, then delivered, from one of the platforms erected for the occasion, an oration which did honor equally to his patriotism and ability. The ceremonies closed as the sun went down, and the vast assemblage dispersed without the occurrence, that we have heard, of any accident to interrupt the solemuity of the occasion.

The Moultrie Guard and Palmetto Guard unitedly celebrated the description of the occasion.

brated the day, with their customary observances, at Mount Pleasant—the latter of which partook of a splendid entertainment at St. Andrew's Hall, and the former at Hibernian Hall.

The Moxnos Observies.—This afternoon the mortal remains of James Monroe will be exhumed under the direction of the corporation of this city, and conveyed in state to the City Hall, where they will remain until tomorrow, and then be delived at to the gentlemen delegated from Virginia to convey the body of the ex-President to its final resting place in his native State. It is gratifying to see that this solemn ceremony will be performed with all due attention to its details. The civic and military bodies will join in paying every respect to the memory of Mr. Monroe, and to the Old Dominion, which has been well called the, Mother of Presidents. Our litte military corps. the Seventh regiment, has displayed the most commendable patriotism, and will accompany the correct to Richmond.—Herald, July 2.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

The vacancy in the clerical force of the Navy Department occasioned by the decease of Mr. John Gilman, has been filled by the promotion of Mr. J. Toomer, Winslow, of N. C., and the vacancy in the grade below caused by Mr. Winslow's promotion by the appointment of Mr. William A. Elliott.

A. Ethott.

The following appointments have been made in the Fatent Office: Horatio N. Taft, of New York, to be an assistant examiner in the place of Marcus Bull, resigned; Addison N. Smith, of New York, promoted from a second class clerkship to be an assistant examiner; Joseph T. Fales, of lowa, appointed a second assistant examiner; J. Edward Holmead, a temporary clerk, to be an assistant examiner; and John M. Shugart, a temporary clerk, to be an assistant examiner.

Mr. Joseph C. G. Kennedy has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, under an act of the last Congress, to prepare statistics of manufactures from the returns of the last or 7th census, at a salary of \$1,800

George C. Whiting, esq., the Commissioner of Pen-ions, is expected to arrive in this city this evening, having een absent a few days.

been absent a few days.

The following appointments and promotions have just taken place in the Land Office: D. McCarty promoted to a third, and W. S. Mosely to a second-class clerkship, under the act of 1853; R. B. Ironsides promoted to a third, and W. V. Geffroy to a second-class clerkship, under act of 1855; J. S. Bennybacker and DeWitt Kent appointed to first-class clerkship, under act of 1853, and F. M. Spencer appointed to a first-class clerkship, under act of 1855.

J. M. Smith, esq., chief clerk, has been appointed Acting Fifth Auditor of the Treasury in the absence of

Henry W. Miller, esq., has entered the gubernatorial canvass actively in North Carolina as a supporter of the democratic ticket. Mr. Miller was, until recently, one of the most able, active, and influential leaders of the opposition in that State.

Governor Packer, of Pennsylvania, has appointed David Webster, of Philadelphia, as a commissioner to revise the penal code of the Commonwealth, in the place of the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, lately appointed minister to Ecusdor. The commission now consists of Chief Justice Lewis, Attorney General Knex, and David Webster.

Captain Stephen Persey, of Newfoundland, master of the brig Jessic, who saved the passengers and crew of the ship Northumberland, wrecked at sea December 4, 1857, is now in this city, stepping at the Kirkwood House.

Baron Wetterstedt, minister to the United States from Sweden and Norway, and his lady, are at the National Hotel, having arrived yesterday morning.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Captain J. F. Gilmer, U. S. T. E., has recently been transferred from the charge of the government works at Savannah to California, to superintend the construction of defences at San Francisco. Lieut. Wm. H. C. Whiting

Lieutenant Wm. E. Le Roy has assumed command as first lieutenant of the Brooklyn navy-yard, vice Lieuten-ant John L. Worden, ordered to the United States sloop-

GLEANED FROM THE MAILS.

SNOW AT THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—A gentleman who as ended Mount Willey, from the White Mountain Notch, few days ago, found patches of snow eighteen inchesep on the top of the mountain. This is said to be quite musual for that neighborhood, so late in June.

The Macomb County (Michigan) Bank, which re-payment a few days since, has failed again.

The Wheat Harvest.—The Port Tobacco (Md.) Times reports the harvest in full progress in that county, but says the accounts of the yield are very unfavorable. In Semerset county, according to the Princess Ann Union, the yield will be very fair, notwithstanding the damage The Buffalo Advertiser of Tuesday says the merchan

The Buffalo Advertiser of Tuesday says the merchants and grocers of that city report less activity in trade. The demand seems to have suddenly fallen off, especially in the latter branch. Manufactures are quiet, especially those that depend upon commerce, while others are not running within 33 per cent. of last year at this time. Lake business for the week has been more active than was expected, but not more than half of the shipping is employed.

Statistical tables recently published show that the annual revenue raised on tobacco in France amounts to about \$20,000,000, and in England to about \$23,000,000, or to a total for both countries of about \$53,000,000. Nearly all of this is grown in the United States, and by slave labor. Thus France derives one-half of her revenue from customs, and England one-fourth from the product of slave labor of America. What a blessed condition they would all be in if their short-sighted philanthropy could cut open the goose that lays the golden egg!

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—Next Sunday morning being the fourth of July, an appropriate discourse will be delisered by Rev. W. D. Haley in the church on the corner of 6th and I

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF GEORGETOW College will be held on Wednesday, July 7th, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. On the previous day the graduating Class will defend the principal Thoses of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. The exercises of this day will be at 6 o'clock, p. m.

The public are respectfully invited to attend on both occasions.

July 2—3t

B. A. MAGUIRE, President.

BRAZILIAN LEGATION, Washington, July 24, 1858. MESSRS. Jucob Humbird, Robert Harvey, and W Watts, who engaged themselves through their representatives at Rio de Janeiru in the construction of the second-section of the P. Pedre 24 railroad, gar invited to appear in person as soon as possible at this logation, for an object connected with their contract.

July 3—3: A. P. de CARVALHO BORGES,
Secretary of the Legatic

NOTICE.—Our office will be closed on Monday fifth instant, on account of the annual antiversary, and all persons baving notes their falling due at our office are requested to at tend to them to morrow, (Saturday') 3d instant.

RIGGS.
July 3d, 1858. OTICE.—The Washington Sunday Union and all the New York papers will be found at all times at the Book July 3—21.

INO LET .- A picely-furnished and cool room. Apply at 482 Twelfth, between E and F. July 3—431*

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADES—French and English. Washington, D. C.
Principal—Donald MacLeod, A. M. University, Glasgow.
The next academic term will begin on the second Manday of September, and end on the 30th day of June following.
For therough iterary and scientific outlare, social advantages, sound clementary natruction, and the efficiency and success of the French department, it is unsurpassed.
The highest class will be composed of first seniors of last year, and others who may be equally prepared to take the most elevated course in science and literature. For further information see eleculars.

THE MONSTER TURTLE, which has been on exhibition for the last few days, will be served up in some and stocks on Monday and Proceday mornings, (July 5th and 6th,) at 10 octools, a. m., at Lloyd's National Restaurant, southeast corner of 7th and E streets.

TEACHER WANTED.—The trustees of the Rockville Academy, in Montgomery county, Ma, wish to engage permanently a gentleman qualified to set as principal of the institution and a producent in the Latin and Greek languages.

A personal interview with the candidates, and examination as to their scholastic attainments, together with credentials of good moral character, will be required.

Applications will be received until Saturday, the 31st of July next, when an olection will be made for the ensuing year, commencing on the 1st of September.

The Rockville Academy is an endowed and incorporated school. The principal receives 4400 per annum from the State fund and three fifths of the tuition fees.

The town of Rockville is 15 miles from Washington, connected by turopike with daily communication and mails; is remarkable for health, and possesses many social advantages.

By order of the board;

RECHARD J. BONIE, July 3.—35aw4w

DISEABLUS POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY OF Lord George Bentlek, I vol. London, \$1. Wordsworth's Poctical Works, illustrated, 1 vol. London, \$1.25. Will be Marry her? 'a nevel. London, 50 cents. Common Objects of the Country, I vol. London, 50 cents. Colored plates, \$1. Ariesto's Orlando, Furisso, translated, Vol.1, London, \$1.28 per vol.

Transcor John A. Philipp's Mosiliergy, I vol. Lenden. \$2.50.
Life and Times of Edmand Brike. By Thomas Mackinght. 2
vols, 5xo. London. \$6.50.
Many Thought om Many Things, consisting of selections from the
the writings of the known Great and great Unknown. By Romry
Southgate. I vol., 4to. London. \$8.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WASSILLEY OF

CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Fridgy, July 2.—A special session of the board was held in pursuance of the proclamation of the mayor—the president, Wm. T. Dove, in the

then of the mayor—the president, win. It. Dove, in the chair.

Thes Chair laid before the board a communication from the mayor, informing the board that he had conveced them this afternoon for the purpose of considering the nomination of Noble J. Thomas as licutenant of police; which was read and Isid on the table.

Mr. Rugos asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to authorize the mayor to anticipate the revenue for paying claims for the building of the new alms house; which was read three times and passed.

The Chair laid before the board a communication from the mayor, transmitting a statement of the accounts of

The Chair laid before the board a communication from the mayor, transmitting a statement of the accounts of the corporation of Washington with the Pank of Washington to the 30th ult.; which was read and referred to the committee on finance.

A joint resolution was received from the lower board, that the concurrent resolution adopted on Monday last, adjourning over until Tuesday next, be rescinded, and when these boards adjourn they adjourn to meet on Monday the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock, p. m. The joint resolution was read three times and passed.

Subsequently, Mr. Moom asked whether it would be in order to amend the bill of the joint resolution just passed.

The Chain said that the vote passing it would have to

The Chain said that the vote passing it would have to be reconsidered.

Mr. Moore made that motion, and it was agreed to.

The title of the joint resolution was read; "John resolution respecting adjourning over 4th of July."

Mr. Moore hoped the bill would be amended; the regular meeting of the board would not come on Sunday, the 4th of July, but on Monday, the 5th.

Mr. Canner stated that if the joint resolution was amended, it would be lost, as the lower board had ad-

amended, it would be lost, as the lower board had adjourned.

Mr. Roops could not consent to stuffify himself by passing a joint resolution respecting adjourning over Sunday, when the board did not meet on Sunday.

On motion by Mr. Moors, the joint resolution was then laid on the table.

The board then proceeded to consider the nomination of S. N. Chipley as police officer for the Seventh ward.

Mr. A. W. Mills thought the course of the Mayor was very unusual in calling these special meetings of the board because two or three nominations had been laid over for examination. Nearly all the nominations which the Mayor sent in on Wednesday were confirmed without any objection whatever; and it was the right of the Board of Aldermen, or any member of that board, to have an opportunity to examine the character or qualifications of any nominee for office before voting to confirm him. If the Mayor could not carry on the affairs of Washington city without the confirmation of one lieutenant of police whom he has seen fit to nominate, Mr. M. would say boldly that the people of Washington on the first Monday of June last committed a very serious error, and he helped to do it.

The question being taken, the nomination of Mr. Chipley was confirmed.

The nomination of Stephen Coster as commissioner of

a motion by Mr. Λ . W. Muller, the board then properly to consider the nomination of Noble J. There is

Mr. THOMAS MILLER moved that the nomination be

Mr. A. W. Miller moved to amend that motion by Mr. A. W. Miller moved to amend that motion by referring the nomination to the committee on police, with instructions to report on the same on Monday, the 12th of July. Mr. M. proceeded to give the reasons for making that motion. He had been informed that Mr. Thomas has never had any experience as a police officer; he had also received information from a former member of the Auxiliary Guard, that Mr. Thomas has frequently been an inmate of the central guard-house for volations of law and order. He was further informed that Mr. T. now occupies a position under the government, and, owing to the inefficient manner in which he discharges his duties, insubordination and turbulence have been the result. For these reasons, he hoped that, if these things were true, such a person would not be put into the responsible position of a lieutenant of police, but that the charges might be investigated, so that, if they were false, Mr. T. might have an opportunity of vindicating himself.

Mr. Thomas Miller replied that as far as the charge of inefficiency was concerned, the Warden of the Penitentiar had given a certificate of Mr. Thomas' competency.

Mr. Thomas Miller replied that as far as the charge of inefficiency was concerned, the Warden of the Penitentary had given a certificate of Mr. Thomas' competency; and the Mayor had told him that of his own knowledge, the other charge was false. He thought that when a nomination came in, the board should either confirm it or reject it. If there were good and sufficient reasons why a man should not be confirmed, let his nomination be rejected, and then the Mayor could nominate somebody else; but if there were no other reasons than anonymous charges (for he did not understand the gentleman from the Sixth ward to make these charges of his own knowledge,) great injustice might be done to a worthy citizen. The Mayor says he has known this gentleman for twelve years intimately.

ears intimately.

Mr. A. W. Miller wished it to be distinctly understood Mr. A. W. Miller wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not make these charges of his own knowledge, but these things had been stated to him upon what he considered responsible and reliable authority—by good and respectable citizens, whose names he would furnish the committee on police, to assist them in making the desired investigation. He had also been told that the records of the central guard-house would sustain the truth of the statement, that Mr. Thomas had been confined there for violations of law. If these charges, upon examination, should be proved to be false, he would vote for the nominee as soon as for any other man; but he demanded that they should be investigated.

Mr. Kross was inclined to believe, from what he had heard of Mr. Thomas, that he was a good and meritorial.

heard of Mr. Thomas, that he was a good and meritorious officer, and he was willing to vote to confirm himow. But he would remark to his friend from the Sixth ward, that the mayor had never said that he could not get along without this particular man as lieutenant of police; but he had said, that, in order to organize the police force in pursuance of the law just passed, it would be necessary to have two lieutenants; and if the board of aldermen saw fit to reject this man, he would send them another nomination.

Mr. Brown thought these charges ought to be investigated; for, if they were true, the nominee was certainly unfit for the position for which he has been nominated, and if they are false, justice to him requires that he should be relieved from these aspersions on his character. If the nominee were his twin brother, he would still say, let the charges he investigated.

relieved from these aspersions on his character. If the nominee were his twin brother, he would still say, let the charges be investigated.

Mr. Clarke said that the person whom his colleague had stated was formerly a member of the Auxiliary Guard had not been connected with that body for nine years, and it must have been at least that time since Mr. Thomas was in the watch-house, as stated. Was that any reasons why he should not now be a good citizen, and well qualified for the effice for which he has been nominated? He thought he would not have to go out of that room to find some persons holding high positions, who had been in the watch-house within a much less spoke know where I got my information? I have not exchanged a word with him on the subject. But this I can say, that he has information in his own family of the truth of one these charges against Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Clarke. I deny it, sir; it is not true!

The Chark called to order.

Mr. Riggs was willing to grant the investigation, inasmuch as the alderman from the Sixth ward (Mr. A. W. Miller) had assured him that his information was from sources which he regarded responsible.

Mr. Thomas Miller stated that Mr. Thomas was now a sober man, whatever he might have been formerly; he knew him to be so.

The question being taken on the reference of the nomination to the committee on police with instructions to report on the 12th inst., it was agreed to—yeas 8, nays 4—as follows:

Free Mesers Brown, Barry, Donoho, Damington, Fisher, Meere, A. W. Miller, and Biggs—8.

Fee. Meers, Brown, Barry, Donolio, Dannington, Fisher, Moers, W. Miller, and Edggs. 8.

Nays. Mesers, Clarke, Thomas Miller, Smith, and the President. 4

Mr. Surru called the attention of the board to the fact Mr. Sirru called the attention of the board to the fact that there was a vacancy in the committee on police, caused by the resignation of Capt. Goddard. Mr. Barry had also intimated an intention to resign, and if that should be done, it would leave the investigation of Mr. Thomas' character to be made by the speaker, who would be the only remaining member of the committee. He hoped such a state of things would not take place, for he should certainly decline such a task, not deeming that the board or its President had a right to impose it on him.

Mr. Moons suggested that temporary appointments be made to fill the vacancies occasioned by Capt. Goddard's resignation, until the election of that gentleman's successor.

Mr. BARRY desired to be excused from further service

Treal Lenden. \$2.50.
Thomas Mackingla. 2
ing of selections from the at Unknown. By Renry
PRANCK TAYLOR.

Mr. Exsure appointed Messrs. Durnington and Moore to fill the vacancies on that committee.
Mr. Fisher presented the petition of J Kirkwood and others, praying to have the gutter on the south front of